#### SHE PROVED HERSELF A FAST SAILER.

Much Dirty Weather was Euronntered, During Which, at One Time, the Safety of the Vessel was Endangered-Bobstay and Bowsprit Carried Away.

London, April 19.-The voyage from New York of the German imperial vacht Meteor III., which anchored off Hythe, in Southampton water, Thursday evening, was by no means uneventful. She had plenty of bad weather and, once, even the safety of the yacht was endangered. Lieutenant-Commander Karpff, Emperor William's representative on board the Meteor, in an interview with a representative of the press, said:

"With a strong northwest wind the cacht proceeded under her own canvas for the first couple of days, lerving the steamer Scotia behind and ultimately losing sight of her altogether. During the night of April 3 we again picked up the steamer, by night signals, and in the evening of April 4 we were taken in tow until April 8 when owing to a heavy swell, the tow rope carried away. Towing was resumed on the following day, when the wind had fallen. The tow rope again parted, April 10, in a hard westerly gale. On April 11, while again towing, a hard easterly blow sprang up. Owing to the heavy seas, the Scotia was only just able to keep steering way. The seas broke over her continually. At four o'clock in the morning of April 12 the Meteor's bobstay carried away. We cut away the towrope, hove to, and tried hard to secure the bowsprit, but we found that to be impossible, and the bowsprit was ultimately carried away, seriously endangering the safety of the vact and all on board of her. We managed, however, to recover the

The weather became so bad that we were obliged to heave to for 24 hours Therafter, the weather was generally fine. We towed the rest of the way to port

"The Meteor behaved splendidly and remained dry throughout the bad weather. She is a fast sailer."

# THE FAMINE IN SIBERIA.

Scurry and Typhus Fever Carrying Off the Pensantry of the Famine Stricken Districts.

St. Petersburg, April 19,-The reports received here from the famine stricken districts of Russin more than instify the anticipations of acute suffering in those localities, Senry and typhus fever are devastating the peasartry throughout the whole of the Aliai (Highlands of Siberia) region, formerly the chief granacy of Siberia. The starving people there have consumed even the last remains of their seed grain and no spring crops have been sown. The last wheat sold in Altai fetched 21/4 roubles per pood against the normal price of 16 to 20 copecks per pood. In some places the scarcity of fodder is so great that half the houses have been nthatched, to save the lives of the eattle and horses. The gravity of the situation is evidenced by the latest disease statistics. At Menzelinsk. government of Cufa, there have been upwards of 4,000 cases of typhus hunger and scurvy; at Belibeisky 683 cases have been reported and at Akmollinsk over 1,900 cases have occurred. Similar reports come from Voronei, Kazan and Saratoff.

The Red Cross society is furnishing all the aid at its command in the way of free kitchens and medicines.

### A MOST REMARKABLE CASE.

Thomas Crystal Continues to Live. at Helena, Mont., With His Spinal Cord Severed By a Bullet.

St. Paul, Minn., April 19 .- A Helena (Mont.) special to the Dispatch says: Four physicians who were called in consultation, Thursday night, in the soce of Thomas Crystal, who was shot, last Friday, by J. S. Keerl, former president of the Montana Engineers' society, are unanimous in their finding that Crystal's spinal cord was completely severed by a bullet, an injury that usually causes instant death. The physicians declare that it is a most remarkable ease. It was agreed that an operation would be useless as well as extremely dangerous. Aside from this very serious injury. Crystal's condition is not dangerous. His temperature and pulse are not normal, but neither indicates that there is danger of death in the immediate future.

### DEATH OF CARL MOLLER.

He Was Grand Secretary of the Roy al Arcanum For the State

of Missouri. St. Louis, April 19.-Carl Moller, the grand secretary of the Royal Arcanum for the state of Missouri, died at his residence, in this city, Thursday afternoon, having been ill for five days with pneumonia. Mr. Moller was 60 years of age, and had been a resident of St. Louis for the past 20 years. He was born in Copenhagen.

Refused to Confer with Committee. San Francisco, April 19 .- A com mittee of the street car men of this city called upon Superintendent Vining, of the Market Street railway system, yesterday, to present to him the petitions of the car men asking for shorter hours, a slight increase in pay and the correction of certain abuses. Mr. Vining refused to confer with the committee as a committee, but stated that he would listen to the com-

Another effort will be made to com fer with Vining.

#### COSTLY FIRE AT DALLAS, TEX.

wo Persons Fatally Injured and Over 1 erty Swept Away.

Dallas, Tex., April 21.-Two persons were fatally injured; Fire Chief Magee was prostrated, and a property loss of fully \$370,000 was caused by several fires which occurred here shortly after three o'clock yesterday morning. At that hour an alarm was turned from the Dorsey printing es-tablishment, and in a short time one of the fiercest conflagrations which has visited Dallas in years was in progress. To add to the troubles of the firemen, several other alarms from different parts of the city were turned in in quick succession.

After fighting the fire for two hours, Chief Magee was prostrated and the command was turned over to an assistant. The chief was rescued from the flames by the police, and was unconscious for several hours. but was later reported out of danger. Fireman William Spurr was struck in the face by a flying brick and fa-

tally injured. The young son of Fire Chief Magce was found on the floor of the engine room at the Central station, with a fractured skull. It is supposed that the lad attempted to slide from the bunk room to the engine room on one of the iron poles used by the firemer and fell to the floor.

The Dorsey Printing Co.'s plant was totally destroyed, the loss being about \$200,000, half covered by insur

While the Dorsey fire was in progress, a fire broke out on Lamar street, near Collin, and 20 buildings were destroyed. Half of them were ordinary business houses and the remainder boarding houses and dwellings. The Griffith Lumber Co. is one of the principal losers in that section of the city, where it is estimated that the loss will aggregate \$150,000, of which Griffith & Co. sustain \$50,000, with insurance of \$25,000.

The loss of the Keating Implement Co. is heavy, but not accurately known. About a dozen smaller mercantile and manufacturing establishments were destroyed, the losses ranging from \$8,000 down.

While the big fires were raging a third one broke out in the residence district of Fisher lane, in South Dallas, two miles distant, which destroyed four collages, worth \$20,000.

## FIFTY DWELLINGS BURNED.

Sixty Families Rendered Homeless in Kansas City, Mo. One Person Fatally Injured.

Kansas City, Mo., April 21.-A destructive fire visited the southwestern part of the city yesterday, laying waste a section of dwelling houses almost a quarter of a mile long and n block wide and doing damage to the amount of \$75,000, John Slinne, of Quincy, Ill., a spectator, was fatally injured by a falling piece of iron, and Edward Bennett, a fireman, was overcome by heat. About fifty dwelling houses were

destroyed and sixty or more families rendered homeless.

A high wind amounting almost to a gale was blowing, and the flames spread with alarming rapidity. Because of a mistake in the alarm sent in, the arrival of the firemen was delayed and the fire had gained much headway before they commenced op-

The fire started in a grocery store. and after destroying nearby buildings, was carried by the strong wind up a steep hill, making the work of the firemen extremely difficult. Burn-attention to clothes. What the natives ing embers were blown more than a first took to be was unable to say, but half mile, and for a time all of that portion of the city was threatened.

After three hours of hard fighting the fire was under control. Many perons lost all of their belongings Much furniture and other property was destroyed after having been piled in supposed places of safety. Most of the residents who suffered

ore are poor. These who need as sistance are being cared for temporarily by neighbors and charitable institutions.

#### FATAL FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Several Persons Painfully Burned and one Little Girl Killed-A Father's Over Anxiety. Chicago, April 21.—Several persons

vere painfully burned and a little girl was killed in a fire that destroyed the "Monterey," a five-story apartment house, 95 Thirty-ninth street, last night. The lames spread so rapidly that many of the occupants of the upper rooms, who had retired for the night, were cut off from escape by the stairways and were rescued by the firemen. James L. Grimsted, one of the tenants, ir his anxiety to save his little girl, caused her death. Instead of waiting for the firemen who were coming to his rescue, Grimsted started down one of the escapes with the child in his arms. Just as he got to the third floor an explosion of gas occurred. and he loosened his hold on the child and she fell to the pavement and was killed. The property loss is \$35,000.

#### STREET CAR STRIKE IS ON.

San Franciscans Compelled to Walk While Car Companies and Their Men Adjust Their Difference.

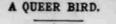
San Francisco, April 20.-San Franiseans were without the usual facilities of rapid transit to-day, and many walked. The street railway strike has become effective. Only three lines were in operation, California, Hyde and Union streets, Business on every line of the United railrond of the Baltimore syndicate was suspended.

#### BARRACKS BLOWN UP. Nearly One Hundred and Fifty Liver

Lost and the Barracks Destroyed.

New York, April 21 .- A dispatch to the Herald from Managua, Nicaragua

Some members of the conservative party caused an explosion in the military barracks here on Wednesday night. Nearly one hundred and fifty lives were lost in the explosion, and the barracks were destroyed.





The Merger Is Nesting In Iowa.

HATS AND HABITATIONS. and Headgear Expounded by an Architect.

"Hats and Houses" was the subject a novel 20-minute illustrated talk lately given by Edgar Allen Poe Newcomb, the architect, in the rooms of the Young Women's Christian association, says the Honolulu Advertiser. Mr. Newcomb's address was intended to show the relationship of the headgear of various peoples in both ancient and modern times to their habitations and public buildings. In 40 large colored illustrations, designed personally by Mr. Newcomb, the similarity was made, striking. The designs were arranged in pairs, one to show the hat and manner of wearing, and the other the style of architecture based upon it.

The speaker began by saying that his talk was upon "Hats and Houses, or Headgear and Habitation," but which should come first in order was difficult to determine, as difficult as it is to determine whether primitive man wore clothes before he chose his cave. He said that every nation under the sun has its own style of architecture. well as certain kind of headgear peculiar to its people. Helmets, turbans, miters, bonnets, hats and wigs seemed to bear a certain likeness to domes, spires, turrets, pagodas. gables and frontons, but just why this should be he was unable to say.

In some of the examples shown Mr. Newcomb called attention to the fact that the headdress bore the form of the whole building, as in the Hawaiian, Laplander and Egyptian styles; in some it resembled only the crowning point of the building, as in the Grecian, Roman, Russian and Turkish styles, and in others the form was only earried through the detail of the building, as in the Rococo style. Speaking of the ancient styles of architecture, he called attention to the grass house of the Hawaiian islands, which seemed to have been the prevailing style long before civilization placed her frigid he knew that the Hawaiian hat as worn to-day was one of the characteristic things now made and worn here. He showed an illustration of the lei-bedecked hat and also a companion picture of an old-time grass similarity of appearance being remarkable. Next was shown a picture of an Egyptian wearing the peculiar headgear which is seen in the architectural features of their temples-a flat top with the sides diverging. The tall pagoda-shaped hats of the Chinese showed remarkable likenessto pagoda temples of the celestial empire.

A Greek shepherd of ancient times was shown wearing a hat shaped much like the triangular roof on the public buildings and temples, the glory of the ancient Greeian architecture. A round helmet worn by a Roman soldier, fitting closely to his head, was of the shape of the great domes upon the old Roman buildings. A picture of a Turkish turban resembled the domes upon their mosques.

The crusader wore a tent-shaped hat, surmounted by a cross with havelock attachments; the tents which the crusaders used in their journeys to the Holy Land resembled the hat. In mediaeval times ladies wore a long conical hat, and in those days tall, graceful spires were the chief architectural feature of the churches. Kings of old France wore huge curly wigs, which were shams and often covered bald heads; the architecture of their times was also a sham, consisting of ornamentation which covered a plain background. The ornamentation had much the appearance of the curled wigs. This is especially noticeable in the Rococo style. In Spain, caps, with wrinkles in the brims, are worn by women, and the houges in which they live and the churches in which they worship have tiled roofs looking much like the wrinkles in the The Indians of North America hats. wore feathered headgear; their wig wams and tepces greatly resembled these odd bair ornamentations. The Puritan conical hat found its resemblance in the steeples which were invariably erected over the rude

churches of early New England. The plain and severe sunbonnet of the grandmothers of 60 and 70 years ago found its reflection in the plain, austere and architecturally ugly houses of the frontier. Even in Ireland, Pat's saucer-like hat looked like the hovel in which he lived. The Laplanders were caps of fur which enveloped the faces like muffs; the ice houses in which they lived were the same shape, the entrance being a round hole through which they crawled to the interior. In the tall silk tiles affected nowadays by the swagger set Mr. Newcomb saw a resemblance in the great skyscrapers found in all the large cities.

#### MODERN BURIAL CASKETS.

Those of American Make Are in Every Way Superior to Importations from Europe.

"Made in Italy," is marked on a card leaning against a coffin displayed in the window of an uptown undertaker's store. The coffin thus exhibited is of the old-time familiar shape in its general outline, but it presents one important modification, says the New York Sun.

Instead of having a flat top extendng straight across from side to side top is raised in the middle, being made with parts all around the sides and ends that slope up and inward from the edge of the body of the coffin at about the angle that a French roof slopes back from the wall. The middle part is flat. This coffin is made of heavy chestnut or some wood of a similar character, and is finished in the natural wood and varnished. It has simple and plain but heavy brass mountings, hinges and lock and bandles.

The effect is of something ancient, or at least mediaeval; but it is in fact a modern Italian coffin of current design, made in Florence. A coffin of this character, which represents the best Italian type, sells for the equivalent of about \$200 American.

Seen at the same establishment was an English burial casket, which was of heavy oak and solid and substantial in construction, but very plain in design, the top flat, except for such form as was given to it by molding the wood. This casket is not of the old coffin shape, but tapers slightly from the extreme head, where it is widest, to the foot, having thus the shape of an elongated keystone, and being so of the shape of the first American burial caskets made, which were designed to supersede the old-style coffin.

This casket was imported from London and is in design of the most modern English type. It is made to sell for what would amount in American

currency to about \$400. Shown here also is a German burisl casket that is built of steel, elaborately molded. Its cover or lid is so far from flat that, with its high rounding up, it forms a sort of round-topped ridge. It has, for further ornamentation, besides such as is afforded to it by the moldings stamped in the metal of which it is formed, embossesd deigns of steel. It is rounded at the ends, but in its general shape it is of the elongated keystone pattern. It was intended to sell for about \$700. Just a glance at some of the many

American burial caskets to be seen in the establishment where the three of foreign makes described are shown is enough to reveal the Americans' superiority. While the foreign caskets may be substantial and solidly built they are far behind those produced here in symmetry of outline, as they are also in various other respects.

# SPANKED THE WRONG BOY.

How Willie's Papa Warmed a Pair of Pants That Were Not Worn by Willie.

A Detroit man was traveling with his on, and wishing to transact some business with the conductor, he said: "Now, Willie, I'm going to be away inst a few minutes. You sit right here and don't move a bit. If you do, I'll spank you good and hard. So don't stick your head out of the window You might have it taken off, if you do: then you wouldn't have any head, and you'd get a spanking besides."

The father went away to find the conductor. After a few minutes he came back, relates the Galveston Daily

There was little Willie, just his feet and the seat of his trousers sticking in through the window. He appeared to be more outside than inside, and whenever a telegraph pole whizzed by and looked especially close, he would make a lunge for it, as if trying to catch it.

The father did not besitate. He made a grab for the boy just as the latter made a lunge for a pole. He pulled him in by the fleels, laid hin over his knees, and began to fulfill his promise. The little fellow yelled and yelled until he almost drowned out the noise of the train, but during a lull ir the uproar the father heard a snicker behind him. He laid the boy down and turned to see what it meant.

There, two seats behind and acros the aisle, was his son, with two fingers stuffed in his mouth to keep his merriment in. The man rubbed his eyes, and looked again, but there was no mistake. He looked at the boy in his lap. Behind the tears was a face he had never

seen before. He had spanked some other man's son. It In His Business. Many a temperate sexton fills

drunkard's grave.-Chicago Dally News.

mem first on the owner on the second of the

# A LETTER TO ROOSEVELT.

An Open Argument Against the British Horse and Mule Traffic In the United States.

#### THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON QUOTED.

Attention Called to the Insistence of Great Britain Upon the Observance of the Treaty Immediately Upon Our Declaration of Was Against Spain in 1898.

Chicago, April 19.-Peter Van Vlissingen, who has been one of the most active friends of the Boers in Chicago, has sent to President Roosevelt an open letter advancing an argument against the British mule traffic in the United States. He declares that the traffic is in violation of the treaty of Washington.

"Article 6 of that treaty," the letter reads, "lays down three rules by which the arbitrators are to be governed. The second rule declares 'a neutral government is bound not to permit of suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the basis of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms or the recruitment of men.

Further along, the letter says: "Great Britain made no scruple of asserting the terms of the treaty of Washington against this country upon the first and only occasion when our government was at war with a foreign state. April 26, 1898, the day after war was declared between the United States and Spain, Ougen Victoria issued a proclamation of neutrality, insisting upon observance of

"In this proclamation Great Britain insists that her ports and waters shall not be used to abet the military activity of belligerent powers, and we now request the enforcement of this rule.

By the classification prepared by the state department, published by Secretary Long, June 20, 1898, in his "instructions to blockading vessels and cruisers," general order 492, paragraph 19) horses are designated as "absolutely contraband" of war. If additional argument were needed to prove that horses have been considered contraband of war by the United States government, the following instances in which they have been so classed might be cited:

In the treaty between the United States and Bolivia (treaties and conventions, 1889, p. 90) Art. 17, horses with their furniture are comprehended as contraband of war.

In the following other treaties a similar specification is made: Treaty between the United States

and Brazil (treaties and conventions. 1889, p. 105), Art. 16, Treaty between the United States and Colombia (treaties and conventions, 1889, p.186), Art. 17.

Treaty between the United States and Hayti (treaties and conventions 1889, p.551), Art. 20, Treaty between the United States

and Peru (treaties and conventions 1889, p.1,191), Art, 18. Treaty between the United States

and Sweden and Norway (treaties and eonventions 1889, p.1.142). Art. 9." Mr. Van Vlissingen has been at work for months preparing material

SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION. Lord Kitchener Has Agreed to Give

the Boer Commands a Chance to Vote on Peace Proposals. London, April 19.—The government

leader, A. J. Balfour, in the house of commons, made the following important statement: "After two conferences between

Lord Millner, the British high commissioner of South Africa, and Lord Kitchener and the Boer delegates at Pretoria, Lord Kitchener, while refusing to grant an armistice, on military grounds, has agreed to give fa cilities for the election and meeting of representatives of the various Boer commands to consider the position The Boer leaders have, therefore, left Pretoria to carry out this plan."

Mr. Balfour added that it was not

expected that communication between the British and the Boer leaders could be resumed in less than three weeks' time.

#### IN HONOR OF DR. GREGORY.

Banquet Given to Celebrate His Fifteith Anniversary as Instructor in His Profession.

St. Louis, April 19.-Prominent physicians from every state in the middle west attended the banquet given in honor of Dr. Elisha Hall Gregory's fiftieth anniversary as a teacher of medicine, at the Planters' hotel, Thursday night. Flowers were sent from Dr. Greg-

ory's former pupils in California and Florida, and Prof. Neumayer, of the University of Munich, Germany, sent a cablegram to Dr. H. W. Loch, secre tary of the banquet committee, ex pressing the wish that Dr. Gregory may see many more happy years.

University of Missouri Won.

Lawrence, Kas., April 18,-Repre sentatives of the University to-night won the annual debate with the University of Kansas. The debate was on the subject of municipal ownership, Missouri taking the affirmative.

Bodies of Three Drowned Italians. Spring Valley, Ill., April 19.-The bodies of three Italians-Francisca Cassia, Barney Pomatto and Frank Fenogli-drowned in the Illinois river at this place a month ago, were found, Friday about 15 miles below here. The coroner found nearly \$100 in their clothing.

White Lend Factory Burned.

New York, April 19 .- The factory of the Bradley White Lead Co., in Brooklyn burned Friday; loss, \$100,



Mrs. Sophie Binns, President Young People's Christian Temperance Union, Fruitvale, Bal., Cured of Congestion and Inflammation of the Ovaries by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

" DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: - Eighteen months ago I was a pretty sick woman. I had felt for some months that I gradually grew weaker, but finally I had such severe pains I could hardly stand it. I had taken cold during menstruation and this developed into congestion of the ovaries and inflammation, and I could not bear to walk or stand on my feet. The doctor recommended an operation which I would not hear of. One of my friends advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, so I gave it a trial. Can you imagine my feeling when within two months I felt considerably better, my general health was improved, and my pains had entirely disappeared. I kept taking it six weeks more and am now enjoying the best of health, thanks to you. Yours truly, Mrs. Sophie Binns." \$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, tration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, laintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "allgone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues, and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

Go slowly to the entertainments of thy friends and quickly to their misfortunes.— Chicago Journal.

Fits Permanently Cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$2.00 trial bottle. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Most things are easier to learn than to mlearn.—Ram's Horn. I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y. Feb. 17, 1900.

Better unconscious egotism than self-conscious humility.-Wellspring.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are fast to sunlight, washing and rubbing.

Every why hath a wherefore.-Shakes-**ABSOLUTE** 

SECURITY. Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Breut Sood

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S FOR HEADACHE. ITTLE FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION.

FOR THE COMPLEXION Price Purely Vegetable. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

FOR SALLOW SKIN.

WEATHER COMFORT There is no satisfaction keener than being dry and comfortable when out in the hardest storm. YOU ARE SURE OF THIS IF YOU WEAR

A.J. TOWER CO. BOSTON MASS ASK YOUR DEALER



The house that tells the truth

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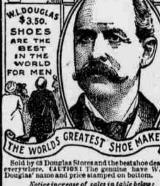






"FLORODORA" BANDS are of same value as tags from STAR. HORSE SHOE. "SPEARHEAD" "STANDARD NAVY" OLD PEACH & HONEY and J. T. Tobacco.





1898 = 748,706 Pairs 1899 = 898,182 Pairs. 1900 = 1,259,754 Pairs. 1901 = 1,566,720 Pairs.

le with \$5.00 and \$6.00 shores of other makes, at und to be just as good. They will outweat two irs of ordinary \$5.00 and \$5.50 shoes. Made of the best leathers, including Patent rooms Rid, Coronn Colt, and National Kangaroo Fast Coler Kyelets and Always Black Books used. L.Douglas \$4.00 "Gill Edge Line" cannot be equalide how by mull \$5c. cxtra. Catalog free. W. L. Bougian, Brockton, Mass.